

can flags. Bunting will be displayed from the buildings on Broadway.

The Russian frigate *Shetland* entered the lower bay yesterday, and on approaching the American squadron fired a salute of 21 guns, which was responded to by the squadron. The Grand Duke appeared on deck, bowing to the salutes of American officers. The frigate met a storm off Cape Hatteras, which lasted until Friday night, when they were forty miles from Cape May.

Alexis was dressed in the simple uniform of a Lieutenant. He is tall, strongly built, has the air of a gentleman, clear complexion, light hair and whiskers, blue eyes, speaks English quite fluently, but appears to prefer French.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 18, 1871.

Editor News:—I believe that it is according to the political creeds of all nations that no kingdom can be permitted to be established within the boundaries or dominions of any other kingdom. About every portion of the earth yet discovered is grasped by some kingdom or dominion and there is no neutral territory upon our globe.

Now if I am correct, how can the prayer of all Christendom be answered—"Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done, &c.?" If that kingdom should come in answer to the above prayer, where will they put it? Being a novice in the science of theology, I would be glad if some learned divine would inform us where it is to be established when it does come. It looks to me that there might be a speck of war on hand between God and the nations, whose creeds rule Him out of any right to answer that prayer. Certainly, the right of petition cannot be denied, neither the right of the legislature to grant the prayer of petitioners, especially if that body possess all power, both in heaven and on earth. I fear the nations are going to get into a snap by putting up the bars of "Imperio imperium," or of some other timber wholly insufficient to bar out God and his kingdom. By their want of generosity, they may provoke Him to uncork some of the vials of His wrath and spill out a drop or two now and then, here and there, as the case may be, that all hands may learn by a little what a good deal means. If the nations will force Him to fight his way in, I should not wonder but that He has taken the precaution to have them all mined, and the springing of them might cause earthquakes in divers places, breaking lots of china, and causing sundry other disturbances. None need doubt that His artillery above is of the heaviest calibre; and then the winds and the hail! Did you ever consider them? If God cannot convince the nations that he has some rights on earth, He may convince them that He has some power. He is probably equally prepared for naval warfare, for He has not watched the movements on earth for nearly the last six thousand years without being prepared for any emergency that might arise. If the oceans, seas and lakes are likewise all thickly mined, the springing of them may do very serious mischief on the waters, besides their mighty upheavings might send column after column of tidal waves to shore.

"Such wars the Immortal wage, such horrors rend

The world's vast concave, when the Gods 'gainst earth contend."

Then have you considered the numerous swarms of peculiar flies about to be sent forth amongst men, whose bite or sting impregnates the human system with myriads of animalcules or parasites to permeate every part of the human system, charging every cubic inch of human flesh with more than twelve thousand living worms, so that in a short time their tongues drop from their mouths, their eyes fall from their sockets and their flesh drops from their bones, and to such an exhibition may our eyes be closed.

For one, I freely confess that I have not courage enough to fight against God, or to tempt Him to fight against me. I would, therefore, most respectfully counsel the nations to let down the bars and allow the Lord to come in peaceably and establish His kingdom wherever, whenever and by whomsoever He please; for in these days it is rather dangerous to attempt to regulate any religion by law. The world gives striking evidences of its being near the time of God's judgments; and when He gets very angry, there is no telling what He will do. It was light to-day,

it is dark now; but it will be light to-morrow.

God save the righteous and those who really desire to be such. F. H.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

FROM BEAR LAKE.—Brother James H. Hart called on us last evening. He arrived from Bear Lake Valley on the 15th, via Evanston and Bear River Valley, two days' journey from Bear Lake to Evanston. He gives a cheering account of things at Bear Lake. Although the grasshoppers cleared out most of the valley the past season, so that many of the settlements raised nothing but potatoes, yet of this excellent an excellent crop was secured. Many of the settlers went to work at Soda Springs and other places, and now they are as well supplied for the winter as the people of most of the other valleys in the Territory. No grasshopper eggs are reported in the valley, and the people are hopeful for the future.

The line located between Utah and Idaho a few weeks ago, leaves Fishhaven, St. Charles, Bloomington, Paris, Liberty, Ovid, Montpelier, Bennington, Preston, and Georgetown in Idaho, and Laketown and Meadowville in Utah.

Bro. Hart has good expectations of Bear River valley. He considers it a promising place for those who are seeking homes and who wish to become *bona fide* settlers. There is abundance of water, timber, coal and grass. Little snow falls, and the valley is an excellent place for keeping stock, summer or winter. Randolph, thirty miles from Evanston, consists of fifty families, and is becoming a place of considerable interest. Several thousand inhabitants can be sustained there. Within a few miles of Randolph, and extending to Evanston, coal in abundance is found. At the Wyoming coal mines, two and a half or three miles north of Evanston, the body of fuel is very great, some veins being twenty-seven feet thick. That place is expected to rival Pittsburgh. At present, several hundred men are employed there. Woodruff, twenty miles from Evanston, has good facilities for settlement.

Bro. Hart designs to stay in the city a short time. Living at a distance, he is naturally anxious to see some of the workings of the new dispensation, judicial and political, as exhibited by the "ring" hereabout.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16, 1871.

Editor Deseret News: Dear Sir:—"We are not of the world." We partake not of their spirit, and copy not their ways. We are chosen out of the world,—therefore, the world hate us." That we are not of them, and that they hate us, are propositions, the truth of which, none will deny. If we would be different beings, we could not, for circumstances which we could not control, have conspired, with irresistible and overwhelming power, to make us what we are. True, Lucifer and his adherents fell and turned traitors to God and their brethren. They were no doubt changed, and became the standard of the spirit of the world. Hence their ready union. But is this any reason why the remaining faithful in heaven should or could follow the unhappy and disastrous example of their fallen brethren? We injure nobody. We interfere with nobody if they conduct themselves with any reasonable degree of propriety. We generally mind our own business, and do not interfere with that of other people.

Now, being a horse, should we be killed because we are not an ox? Or being an ox, should we be killed because we are not a sheep? Or being a sheep, should we be killed because we are not a goat? If Brigham Young and all the apostles were to die to-day, it would no more alter the facts and circumstances that made us "Mormons," than the dastardly assassination of President Lincoln affected the fundamental principles of our great Republic. Thus, we are conscience-bound, both hand and foot.

Now, I would ask, does it become a great and noble Ruler to direct or allow his agents to jump upon us, unlawfully, and tear us in pieces like so many ravenous wolves? Will it tend to his popularity, or favor his aspirations? There is sometimes a sudden and unforeseen change in the tide of human affairs; but allowing there should not be, responsibility must attach somewhere; and unerring and unfailing justice, sooner or later, will reach its rightful subjects. There is, also, an unseen Providence whose eye marks the footsteps of the oppressor; and though he may really believe that he is "doing God's service," he may be humbled, (if in no more direct way,) by the consumption determined upon the whole earth. I have read of devastating fires, and of whole fleets being lost at sea; and of some proud cities being sunk into the bowels of the earth. The end is not yet; for "it is the year of the Lord's recompense for the controversy of Zion."

SOLEMN WARNING.

INFORMATION WANTED.—John Singleton desires to know the whereabouts of his son, William Singleton, who emigrated to Utah in 1862 or 1863. Address, Marlpool, Honor, Derbyshire, *Millenial Star*. In Indianapolis, Ind., marriage license go by the name of "incipient divorces."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

On the afternoon of Saturday last at 2 o'clock his honor, Judge Strickland, of the Second District Court for the Territory of Utah, sitting at Provo City, delivered his charge to the jury who were impaneled to try the great mining case, in which the Eureka Company were plaintiffs and the King David Company were defendants. At the close of his charge the Court was adjourned until Tuesday morning, the jury being authorized, should they reach their verdict before that time, to seal it, to appear in court then and deliver it.

This is said to be the first mining trial that has occurred in Utah; there have been side issues before the courts in reference to some other mines, but this is really the first mining trial; and if it may be judged by the amount of legal talent employed, the number of witnesses examined, and the length of time it took to try it, may almost be regarded as one of the *causes celebres* in mining litigation.

As a very brief history of the case may not be uninteresting to our readers and the public generally, we propose to furnish it, and will commence by stating that early in the year 1870 Mr. George Rust of Payson City, in common with several others, were prospecting on Eureka Hill, Tintic mining district, Juab Co., in this Territory, and Mr. Rust then discovered and located what is now known and claimed as the Eureka lode. He reared the stake, placed on it his notice of discovery, and did whatever was necessary according to the laws of the Tintic mining district, to secure to himself the four hundred feet allowed by act of Congress, two hundred as locator and two for discovery. Mr. Rust subsequently sold three hundred and fifty of his four hundred feet to a gentleman in this City, and at a still subsequent period disposed of the remaining fifty to a company. The gentleman who purchased the three hundred and fifty feet from Mr. Rust, some time after sold his property to another company, and the members of the two companies in a short time consolidated under the name of the Eureka Mining Company of Utah.

Sufficient work was done by way of "stripping" the ledge, to prove that the property was valuable, and not very far from the main Eureka discovery and but a very little east of it, other parties located, or, as is now affirmed, "jumped" claims, and they subsequently sold to what is now denominated the King David Company. Before selling, these parties, it appears from the evidence, were warned several times by more than one of the Eureka men, that they were on the Eureka property, and one of the witnesses of the latter who was working for the Eureka company testified that on two occasions he went to a man named Spiker, one of the so-called "jumpers," and told him that he was working on the Eureka claim, and the last time he went to him the reply he got was: "I don't care a G—d d—n, I've sold out any how."

The so-called King David property is only seventy-three feet in length, and on that, shafts and tunnels have been sunk, and other steps have been taken indicating a determination on the part of those now in possession to develop their property; and this led to the present trial. The best legal talent of the Territory was employed on each side, and judging from the spirit and feeling manifested by both, whichever may be the loser will appeal to a higher court, and it is doubtful whether the matter stops short of the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

The trial commenced on the 31st ult, the following gentlemen appearing as counsel for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Marshall, Carter, Fitch, Roseborough, Royle and Robertson; the defendants' counsel were Messrs. Cooper, Smith and Kirkpatrick. The number of witnesses examined was twenty-six on each side, and when it is remembered that the case occupied nineteen days in hearing it will at once be admitted that it is one of great magnitude.

Among the witnesses for the plaintiff were many gentlemen of intelligence and standing capitalists interested in the development of mines, with a few practical miners. Among the latter was Captain James Nancarrow, a Cornish miner of fifty years experience, in his native country, Chili, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Switzerland and Sardinia. This gentleman, whose evidence, one would judge from his long experience, would have considerable weight, swore that the Eureka was a true fissure vein, that in its whole course it was unbroken and was as clearly defined to the eye of the experienced miner, as the nose on a man's face.

The witnesses on the part of the defense were mainly practical miners, without any knowledge whatever of technical or scientific terms, but men who had delved in the earth for years, some of them from early childhood. In some of the minor points elicited, respecting the stratification of the limestone beds, their testimony coincided with that of the witnesses for the plaintiffs, but in more important matters—those upon which the real ownership of the ground in dispute really hinges, it was in direct conflict.

His honor Judge Strickland gave the case a most patient hearing throughout, and every point, seemingly, that could be seized for the advantage of their respective clients, was eagerly pounced upon by the distinguished gentlemen conducting the case. The testimony was brought to a close on Thursday evening, and it was

about agreed that four addresses, including the opening and closing one, to the Jury, should be made by the plaintiffs and three by the defence.

The opening speech was made by Mr. Royle, commencing on Friday morning at a few minutes past nine, and terminating at about half-past twelve. He was replied to, on the part of the defence, by Judge Smith; that gentleman occupied about two hours on Friday morning, and from a few minutes past nine until about eleven on Saturday morning. The plaintiff's counsel then to save time, seeing that the case had lasted so long, proposed that it go to the Jury without further argument, and the proposition was acceded to by the defence. What their decision will be if reached at all, will not be likely to be known until to-morrow morning; but from what we have heard of the case, we would not be surprised to hear of them making a journey to Eureka hill before reaching a verdict.

NEW STORE AT SANTA QUIN.—A new Co-operative store, a substantial and commodious building, has been completed at Santa Quin, and on the 14th the directors and shareholders assembled to dedicate it to the Lord. The owners of the building feel proud of it.

IN MAINE.—The Portland, Maine, *Press* relates the substance of a pleasant talk with Elder E. B. Tripp, of this city. Elder Tripp's aged parents live at Ripley, and one of his brothers, Wm. Tripp, was President of the Maine Senate in 1849 and is now Surveyor-General of Dakota Territory.

WITH the present number of *Harper's Magazine* commences the forty-fourth Volume. Now is the time to subscribe for one of the finest Magazines of the day.

W421t

JAMES DWYER.

DIED.

At Rockville, Kane County, Nov. 6, 1871, of chills and fever, JAMES P. BROWN, aged 68 years. Deceased was born in Shelby County, Kentucky; received the gospel in 1844; moved to Nauvoo in 1845; joined the Saints in their journey Westward in 1846; enlisted in the Mormon Battalion; wintered at Fort Pueblo; arrived at Salt Lake City July 20, 1847; was called to settle in Sanpete Valley in 1848; was appointed a mission to Southern Utah in 1861; took a short mission to the Eastern States, visiting and preaching to his relatives, in 1869, and the last summer of his life was spent in assisting to form the settlement at Kanab. He died as he lived, in unshaken confidence of the truth of the latter-day work.

In this City, Nov. 17th, BRADFORD LEONARD, aged 61 years.

At Millville, Cache Co., of congestive fever, Oct. 29th, ORKIN, son of Bishop E. O. and Jennette Pitkin, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

At Brigham City, Oct. 30th, of heart disease, OLIVIA BOX, wife of Wm. Box, aged 68 years. Born at Tain, Staffordshire, Eng. Embraced the gospel in 1841, emigrated to Nauvoo in 1842. Lived subsequently at St. Louis two years, and Council Bluffs four years. Arrived in this Valley in 1852.

Mill Star, please copy.

Also, at the same place, Oct. 15th, of lung complaint, MARGARET MATHIAS, aged 59 years and 9 months. She embraced the gospel in South Wales, in 1847, was with the first company of Saints who emigrated from Wales in 1849.

LOST!

ON the 16th inst., from a pasture on the State Road, one large bay Horse Mule, dark mane and tail. One black mare mule, medium size, saddle marks and brands. One big bay horse, branded with a heart on left shoulder. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received, or their return to me will be liberally rewarded.

d308 s w le

JOHN MORRISON, Spanish Fork.

ESTRAYS!

CAME to my place a four year old white and red Heiter, branded B S on left shoulder. Also, a yellow and white Cow about 6 years old, blotch brand on left hip, slit in left ear, hole in right and split out.

The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

S. WALKER, On the Jordan River, North of Bridge.

c309 s w le

ESTRAY!

CAME to my place about the beginning of September, a bay Horse 15 years old, branded N on left side with a scar above, hind feet white.

If not claimed in ten days from date he will be sold according to law to defray expenses.

MARK COOK, Bountiful, Nov. 20, 1871.

d309 s w le p

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF DAVIS COUNTY, UTAH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Territorial and County Taxes for Davis County, for the year 1871, have long since been due and payable and unless the same be paid, together with the delinquent Taxes for 1870, within thirty days from date, five per cent will be added together with cost of collection.

I will be at the Court-house in Farmington on Wednesdays from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. to receive the same.

WILLIAM REEVES,

Assessor and Collector, Residence, Centerville.

Nov. 20, 1871. d309 s w le